

HEALTH  
O.R. F-3 NOV 48

COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the year 1945.

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Public Health Officers of the Authority:-

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)

Andrew Hamilton, M.B., ChD., D.P.H.



Senior Sanitary Inspector

B. Greenwood, C.R.S.I., Inspector of Foods

Additional Sanitary Inspector

N. A. Shutes, A.R.S.I.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1945.

To the Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairmen and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report respecting the health and sanitary condition of the Urban District for the year 1945.

The report follows the instructions contained in Circular 28/46, dated 11th Feb. 1946, from the Ministry of Health, and is prepared on the lines of that for 1944, as indicated in Circular 40/45, dated 19th March, 1945.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 6,455.

Population (1931 census) 21,880.

Population (est. middle 1945) 25,870.

Number of inhabited houses (end 1945), according to rate books 6563

Rateable value £100,221.

Sum represented by a penny rate 2430.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	244	216	460
Illegitimate	14	5	19
Total	<u>258</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>479</u>

Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population mid. 1945 - 20.0

Still Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	10	3	13
Illegitimate	1	4	5
Total	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 36.2

<u>Deaths.</u>	M.	F.	Total.
	151	122	273

Death Rate per 1000 estimated population mid. 1945 - 11.4

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

		Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	1	2.0
Other maternal causes	1	2.0
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>4.0</u>

Death rate of infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1000 live births.	42
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births.	28
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births.	368

Deaths from Cancer (all ages).	37
Deaths from Measles (all ages).	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).	6

## SECTION B.

### General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

There have been no changes in ordinary laboratory facilities, nursing in the home, hospital services, or ambulance facilities.

#### Laboratory Services.

A statistical return of the work performed in the County Laboratory, pertaining to this area, is appended.

Milk examinations (Bacteriological)	190
Swabs for diphtheria	21
Sputa for T.B.	47
Sewage and water analyses	54
Urine (general and bacteriological)	4
Urine for T.B.	1
Milk for phosphatase test	62
Blood for Wassermann test	2
FILMS for Gonococci	1
MISCELLANEOUS	2
	<u>584</u>

The total number of examinations made in  
the laboratory was 7,026

In addition to the above 40 samples of milk were submitted by your Sanitary Inspector to Cambridge University laboratory for T. B. examination.

## SECTION C.

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

#### 1. Water Supply.

The public water supply for the area is obtained from the new red sandstone measures overlying the coal measures, water being pumped from boreholes and pit shafts sunk into and through these measures respectively.

During 1944 a trial borehole was sunk at Holly Hayes with a view to establishing new source works. This bore proved successful and until the permanent works can be constructed temporary pumping plant has been installed. This has been in operation since August 1945.

A scheme of extensions to the Council's undertaking including new source works, increased service reservoir capacity and the provision of water to all areas in the U. D. not at present having a public supply, will be submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval early in 1946.

The temporary bulk supply from the Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.B.C., although still available, has hardly been used during the year, due to the Holly Hayes supply coming into operation.

The limitation of the public supply, which had been in operation since October 1942, was discontinued on the 20th January 1945, and a continuous supply has been given to all areas since that date.

Town water is supplied direct from the mains by separate service pipes to individual properties, although in a very few instances external stand pipes have been allowed as a temporary measure.

55 samples of town water and 4 samples of water from private wells were submitted for examination during the year, with the following results:-

# Town Water.

Whitwick		Ellistown		Broom Leys P.S. & Holly Hayes.		Hoo Ash Booster.		From Taps in the area etc.	
Chem	Bact	Chem	Bact	Chem	Bact	Chem	Bact	Chem	Bact
-	8 sat	-	10 sat 1 doubtful	1 sat	15 sat	-	1 sat 1 pos	-	18 sat

258,095,000 gallons of water were pumped from the various sources of town supply during 1945, an increase of 25,595,000 gallons over 1944.

424 yards of distribution main were laid in Hall Lane, Talbot Lane, and Melbourne Rd.

Development of a new source-works and the provision of increased storage capacity is proposed at an estimated cost of £40,000.

5 samples of water from public springs were submitted to bacteriological examination. Two of these were found to be contaminated with coliform organisms.

4 samples of water from private wells were also submitted for examination and were all found to be unsatisfactory. Town water mains are available in all these cases and steps are being taken to substitute supplies from the town mains.

12 private wells have been closed during the year and 30 houses formerly obtaining water therefrom connected to the public mains.

## 2 Drainage & Sewerage.

The following extensions to the Sewerage system have been carried out:-

60 yards 9" sewer in North St. Avenue.  
293 " 9" " on housing site, Leicester Rd.

The pumping scheme at Welham Bridge Sewage Farm, mentioned in my last report, has now been completed, the pumping station being constructed to lift the flow from the Middle Level outfall to a higher level, necessitated on account of mining subsidence.

No further progress has been made with the sewerage reconstruction scheme but it is hoped to commence preparation of these during the coming year.

59 inspections of drains, with 14 revisits, were made during 1945, mainly concerned with blockages and minor alterations or extensions.

## 3 Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation in the area at the end of 1945 was as follows:-

Water closets	6640
Privies	240
Pail closets	235

2 privies and 1 pail closet were abolished and 3 water closets were provided in their place.

New work accounted for 14 additional water closets.

Lack of building labour, restrictions in the supply of materials, and the fact that conversion is, in most of the outstanding cases, linked up with reconditioning of the property, provision of town water supply and the re draining of the premises, are responsible for the slow progress being made with the conversion of conservancy type of conveniences. The majority of these outstanding cases occur in Thringstone and Bardon Hill areas, in the latter of which sewerage disposal arrangements are not, at the moment, adequate for the treatment of water closet waste.

#### 4 Public Cleansing.

This and the collection and disposal of salvage are under the control of your Surveyor.

The methods adopted for the cleansing of the area are the same as formerly, house refuse being removed by freighters and lorries and disposed of by controlled tipping at three sites in the area. Midden and closet pail refuse is disposed of on agricultural land.

The collection of household refuse at regular intervals continues to be difficult, particularly in the winter months, owing to insufficiency of the right type of labour, and to illness.

The amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year was:-

	Lorry loads	Cart loads
Pail refuse	105	-
Privy and dry ashpit refuse	398	39
Dustbin refuse	3572	1569
Market refuse	44	-
Cesspool refuse	-	293

The number of refuse receptacles in use at the end of 1944 were :-

Dustbins	6474
Dry Ashpits	15
Middens	185

#### 5 Salvage.

This is collected by the Local Authority as part of the cleansing services, and at the same time as refuse collections. Special collections are made from shops, factories etc.

#### 6 Sanitary Inspection of the area.

The particulars given below are for all purposes including those given elsewhere in this report, with the exception of rodent extermination.

Total number of complaints received	62
" inspections	2703
" re-visits	287
" notices served :-	
(a) Formal	54
(b) Informal	361
" notices complied with :-	
(a) formal	49
(b) informal	320
" Summonses issued	NIL



Inspections in connection with :-		Re-visits
Dwelling houses and overcrowding	259	94
Tents, vans etc.,	14	1
Slaughterhouses	36	-
Food premises	253	16
Dairies & cowsheds	147	15
Offensive trades (fish frying only)	17	1
Keeping of animals	195	19
Factories & outworkers	208	13
Water supplies	17	4
Drainage	59	14
Common lodging houses	18	-
Refuse collection & disposal	114	78
Sanitary accommodation	23	9
Infectious diseases	93	-
Meat & other foods	1179	-
Vermineous premises	26	7
Miscellaneous	45	16

Additional work carried out was as under :-

Houses disinfected	86
Lots of bedding etc. disinfected	13
Houses disinfested of vermin	24
Milk samples for bact. examination	152
Milk samples for T.B. examination	40
Water samples by Sanitary Inspector	15
Houses measured (Housing Act)	21

### NOTICES

PRELIMINARY	Housing	Others
Outstanding on 1st January	50	72
Issued during year	39	322
Complied with during year	26	294
Statutory action necessary	14	40
Outstanding on 31st Dember	49	60

STATUTORY	Housing	Others
Outstanding on 1st January	7	15
Issued during year	14	40
Complied with during year	10	39
Outstanding on 31st December	11	16

### Regulated Buildings.

#### (a) Common Lodging Houses.

There are two of these, both situated in the City of Dan, Whitwick, both accommodating male lodgers only, and both in the same ownership. They have a total capacity of 34 beds. The lodgers are now mainly employees at Local factories, mines and farms and there are very few "Casuals".

Both houses have been managed and maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year but they are old and in poor structural condition, badly planned and lacking many necessities and amenities which should be available.

Minor repairs to sanitary conveniences, stairs, floors, etc. have been called for and carried out during the year, and complaint made on one occasion as to the condition of a portion of the bedding.

8036 "lodger nights" were recorded during the year, an average 22 lodgers per night - all males of full age. There were no cases of infectious disease reported at either house.

(b) Tents, vans, sheds etc.

There are no camping sites in the generally accepted sense of the term, in the area, the only sites in use being occupied by single caravans or sheds.

2 sheds and seven caravans were in occupation during the year, most of the caravans being of the motor or motor trailer type and occupied by transferred workers.

6 sites are licensed for use by your Council, and all have town water and sanitary accommodation on the site.

One case of overcrowding in a caravan was remedied by the acquisition of a much larger "showman" type of caravan.

A second case, occurring in a converted motor bus, has not yet been dealt with. The occupant, who is a transferred worker, has obtained permanent employment here and is on the "waiting list" for a Council house.

Informal action was necessary in one case for unsatisfactory maintenance of the site.

(c) Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades in the area with the exception of 16 fried fish and chip premises. 17 inspections with one re-visit were made during the year. Informal action was necessary in 2 cases where cleansing was necessary, and in one case where structural repair was required. In a further case a new food preparation room was required. All the work was carried out.

(d) Houses let in lodgings. )

(e) Canal boats. )

) There are none of these in the area.

Swimming baths and Pools.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the area. The publicly owned swimming baths were open to the public from April to September during 1945.

Daily tests of the water for chlorine content were made.

5 inspections were made and 1 sample of bath water submitted for bacteriological examination, with a very satisfactory result.

Schools.

The Sanitary condition of the Schools in the area is generally satisfactory.

It was not necessary to resort to school closure on account of infectious disease, nor was school disinfection necessary.



## Factories Act 1937.

The following inspections were made under this Act during the year :-

Factories	87	with	11	revisits.
Bakchouses	15	"	2	"
Outworkers	108	"	-	"

1 bakchouse and the Sanitary Conveniences at 8 factories were found to require cleansing and limewashing, and informal action in all these cases had the desired result.

At 4 other factories informal action for the renewal or repair of fittings to sanitary conveniences was successful.

At one of the factories mentioned in my last report, where the conveniences are without ventilated space between them and the workroom, the deficiency has been made good. The remaining case mentioned is still outstanding. Repairs have now been executed in the third case.

The amount of work given out by the factories to be made up in the homes of workers appears to be increasing. Factory occupiers giving out this class of work are required to supply complete lists to the Local Authority twice a year, but from some cases which have come to light in other ways the requirement is not being at all strictly observed.

108 homes have been visited in this connection during the year the type of work carried out being mainly machine glove and sock knitting, crocheted gloves, and prior to the cessation of war, the making of parachutes for anti-personnel bombs. No action was necessary, conditions in all cases being found to be satisfactory, and no case of infectious disease occurred in the homes of any of these workers.

## Keeping of Animals.

The relaxation of the byelaws with respect to pig-keeping is still operative, and the keeping of pigs by householders shows no reduction. Many are much too near dwellings or highways, and very many are improperly drained, sumps being the usual form of fitting in these cases. Efforts in regard to these premises are mainly directed to preventing or abating nuisance from inattention to cleansing and 195 inspections were made during the year, with 19 re-visits. 5 informal notices were served during the year and all complied with.

## Rodent destruction.

A full-time rat-catcher is employed by your Authority under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

The baiting of the sewers throughout the whole area was continued during the year, and your Council's properties, such as sewage farms, tips and stores yard were kept under regular supervision and treatment.

Many stretches of the banks of brooks and streams, and portions of hedgerow and dry stone walls were also baited.

During the year 59 infested privately owned properties were dealt with by poison baiting, trapping or ferretting, the cost of treatment being recovered from the occupiers or owners.

Annual contracts with 6 industrial concerns were also in operation during the year, the service comprising a minimum of four maintenance treatments annually.

## SECTION D

### Housing.

Labour difficulties and the serious shortage of materials continue to operate against the effective maintenance of property, and major repairs or reconstruction are entirely out of the question. The control of housing repairs through the issue of Civil Building licences by Local Authorities has enabled activities to be directed to the more urgent work, but the gradual constriction which is being applied to the types of work which can be carried out, and the ever increasing list of building material which can only be obtained by priority certificates which are usually confined to new housing is causing the increasing dilapidation of existing properties. The pressing and immediate need for new houses is universally realised, and particularly so by members and officers of Local Authorities, but it is open to question whether the serious neglect of existing houses caused by diversion of labour and material to new houses, will prove eventually to have been of economic advantage.

96 houses were inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts, only those matters receiving attention which could be dealt with under existing restrictions. In 74 cases the defects were remedied as a result of informal action, and in 16 others after the service of a statutory notice.

There were, at the commencement of 1945, 31 recorded cases of overcrowding remaining unabated. 5 new cases were discovered during the year and three cases were abated by the provision of larger houses, or the removal of sub-tenants. The three cases abated were all in Council houses, leaving 14 houses on the Councils estates overcrowded on the 'penal' standard at the end of the year. It was found possible, too, by the system of voluntary transfer, to obtain the requisite accommodation for further families which were overcrowded on the Council house standard.

9 houses which are the subjects of closing or demolition Orders were in use during the year for housing evacuated families or families formerly living in unsatisfactory conditions.

## SECTION E.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

#### (a) Milk Supply.

There were on the register at the end of 1945 :-

Cowkeepers	48
Retail Purveyors	52

Of the latter, 6 were general shopkeepers selling milk in bottles, as received, and 15 were retailers bringing in milk from adjoining areas.

88 inspections of cowsheds and 59 inspections of dairies and retailers premises were made during the year. Additional visits were made to producers and retailers whose milk samples were reported as not being satisfactory.

Only one dairy farm has had a piped water supply laid on during the year, making 29 of these premises supplied from the town mains. Shortage of labour and materials is holding up this and structural work, and in only four cases have structural alterations been carried out during the year. Work of this kind is proposed at 5 other farms as opportunity occurs.

Although some improvement has occurred in the maintenance of registered premises, the general standard is still below pre-war level, and particularly is this the case as regards the cleanliness of the cowsheds. One satisfactory feature, however, is the increasing use of lowpressure steam and electric sterilisers, although it has been found that with the former, the fuel rationing restrictions have prevented their full use, and in a few instances sterilisation of utensils has been carried out for only one milking daily.

7 producers hold "Accredited" licenses issued by the County Council.

Total Contraventions.				
	Outstanding from 1944	Found during year	Remedied during year	Outstanding on Dec. 31st 1945
Cleansing	4	7	10	1
Structural alterations	6	1	4	3
Utensils	-	7	7	-
Others	1	3	4	-

#### Milk Samples

132 milk samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and 40 for examination for Tuberculosis with the following results:-

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
			M.B. only	B. Coli only	Both M.B. & B. Coli
T.T.	4	2	-	2	-
Accredited	4	4	-	-	-
Non-designated	55	45	4	5	1
			Unsatisfactory		
			$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. test	Phosphatase	Both
Pasteurised	14	6	5	1	2
Sterilised	1	1	-	-	-
Heat-treated	54	27	11	8	8
All classes for Tuberculosis	40	Negative		Positive	
		34		NIL	
		6 samples were curdled on arrival at laboratory.			

The two unsatisfactory samples of T.T. milk were from two producers outside the Urban Area. Both contained B. Coli in two tubes out of three. The results were notified to the Leics. C.C.

The percentage of satisfactory results in the non-designated samples, 82% is almost exactly as last year, and is a fairly satisfactory figure, as the standard of cleanliness required is the same as that for Accredited milk.

With one or two exceptions - the "hard core" producers who either cannot or will not adopt a satisfactory routine of production methods and whose results are therefore never to be depended on - the unsatisfactory samples were obtained from entirely different producers from those involved last year.

3 of these samples were obtained from one producer outside the area, on whose premises it was found that the regular water supply had failed, and that the milk was not being cooled. 3 other samples from 3 separate producers were found to be due to ineffective sterilisation of utensils. The remaining four samples, one from each of four producers all contained B. Coli. Visits to the farms followed and subsequent samples were satisfactory. One of these producers has since received his Accredited licence.

The supplies of Pasteurised and heat-treated milk have again been the cause of considerable anxiety to your Health Dept., and of complaint from, and serious inconvenience to, consumers. With the exception of two samples obtained from the Co-operative Society, all the samples were obtained from the wholesaler & producer, whose supplies have been subject to comment for the last two or three years. Many of the Pasteurised samples (for schools supply) from this source, were found to de-colorise Methylene Blue in a matter of minutes, others were so unsatisfactory to the phosphatase test as to raise doubts whether the milk had, in fact, been processed at all. Enquiries made from other sources confirmed that the quality of the school milk being supplied was far from satisfactory and representations were made to the School Medical Officer for consideration to be given to a change in the source of supply, as other methods of contact with the existing supplier had failed.

The same weary and unsatisfactory trail of results and events applied to the heat-treated supplies, with the usual visits of angry and exasperated consumers to the Food Office and the Health Dept. Meetings and discussions took place with the wholesalers and with representatives of the Ministry of Food, without appreciable result except for the request for further sampling, and some slight temporary improvement in the quality of supplies. Eventually your Council, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, requested the Ministry of Food to arrange for the transfer of supplies to another wholesaler. Further interviews with Ministry of Food Officials followed this action and at the close of the year the position had not been cleared up and the source of supply was unchanged.

The 34 samples of milk which were examined for Tuberculosis were all reported as being negative, a very satisfactory result indeed.

#### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1941.

The following licenses were granted during the year :-

- 5 licenses to retail T.T. Milk.
- 1 licence to retail Accredited Milk.
- 1 licence to retail Pasteurised Milk.

#### (b) Meat and other Foods.

No. of Regional Slaughterhouses in area	1
No. of animals slaughtered therein	12512
No. of animals examined therein	12512
No. of animals slaughtered elsewhere	881
No. of animals examined elsewhere	878
No. of inspections of meat at time of slaughter	1103
No. of knackers yards in the area	NIL



CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	2052	1040	610	8008	1683	13393
Number inspected	2052	1040	610	8008	1680	13390
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>						Total weight in lbs
Whole carcasses condemned	6	8	7	12	-	8035
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	597	339	1	328	17	11088
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	29.3%	33.3%	1.3%	4.2%	1.0%	
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	18	48	1	-	4	39008
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	287	442	1	-	109	30707
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	14.8%	47.1%	0.3%	-	6.7%	
<u>Condemned for reasons other than disease.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	5	-	4	1066
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	15	1	135	15	1530

All trade slaughtering is still carried out at the Regional Slaughterhouse (the Co-operative Society's premises in Ravenstone Rd), and all the animals slaughtered there during the year were examined at, or immediately after, the time of slaughter.

Now that hostilities have ceased, some pronouncement by the Government on the future policy for slaughter and distribution of food animals may be made, although with the number of urgent and more pressing matters clamouring for attention, and the necessity for continuation of Food rationing and control, this will no doubt be delayed. It appears to be very questionable whether a return to the old methods of private slaughter by individual butchers will be resumed, and from the point of view of inspection there can be no doubt that centralised slaughtering has great advantages. The premises used at present, however, were formerly a private slaughterhouse and in spite of extensions, are unsuitable for the amount of slaughtering carried on there during the war years, and up to the present, especially during periods when the weekly ration is almost wholly home-killed meat. The areas of six Local Authorities draw their meat supplies from this centre, and accommodation, particularly in the beef section, is entirely insufficient, and thorough inspection almost, at times, impossible. The various processes connected with slaughter, the storage of by-products, and the cooking and making up of meat foods, are carried on in a medley of buildings, some of which were constructed for entirely different purposes. As an emergency measure, the use of these premises, which were admittedly the most suitable in the area, was tolerated, but it is to be hoped that if the control of slaughtering is to be indefinitely prolonged, some arrangements will be made by the Departments concerned to effect changes which will provide more satisfactory conditions.

The same remarks apply also to the system of meat transport. This matter has, before now, been taken up through the Regional Office of the Ministry of Health, with the Ministry of War Transport, without producing any satisfactory result. At present meat is delivered to retailers in large, unventilated box vans, with interiors completely of wood and without hooks or hanging accommodation of any kind. Quarters of beef, sides of pork and carcasses of mutton, as well as offals and canned meat are piled up indiscriminately until the van is full to capacity. Loading and the delivery of individual butchers' allocations takes many hours, and the condition of the meat when it leaves the van, especially in "bad keeping weather" is to say the least, not improved.

There can now be no justification, on the grounds of lack of vehicles and shortage of petrol supplies, for a continuation of this system, and it requires urgent consideration by the Government Dept. concerned.

The total number of animals slaughtered has again increased over the previous year, by 1140 or 9.3%, but the total weight of meat condemned has decreased - from 98,827 lbs in 1944 to 91,432 lbs in 1945. This reduction is wholly due to a reduction in the amount of meat condemned from tuberculous animals, a matter of 9682 lbs, and it is gratifying to note that the percentage of cows and pigs slaughtered and found to be affected with tuberculosis shows a reduction, although slight, on the 1944 figures. The percentage of cattle (excluding cows) shows however, an increase which has brought it to the 1943 figure.

With the exception of calves, the ratio of condemnation for diseases other than tuberculosis shows a rather disturbing increase.

Included in the total number of animals slaughtered were 881 pigs, killed by householders under licenses from the Ministry of Food. This is an increase of 94 over last year. Of the total, 878 were examined at the place of slaughter. 43 were found to be affected, to some degree, with tuberculosis, involving the condemnation and voluntary surrender of 1071 lbs of meat or offals.



In addition to these inspections of meat, a considerable amount and variety of foods has been examined at shops and warehouses and a list of the food condemned during the year is given below :-

19 lbs tinned C. Mutton	
216 lbs tinned Chopped Ham and Pork Luncheon Meat	
1542 lbs C. Beef	
324 lbs C. Pork	
60 lbs Meat Loaf	
5 lbs Pork Pies	
29 tins Stewed Steak	
146 lbs Pork Sausage	
6 lbs Beef Sausage	
156 lbs bacon	
68 tins Sardines	
11 tins Shrimps	
20 tins Salmon	
4 tins Crawfish	81 lbs Tinned Jam, Marmalade etc.
157 tins Pilchards	37 lbs Oranges
13 tins Herrings	206 bushels Plums & Damsons
8 tins Mackerel	480 lbs Tomatoes
4 jars Fish Paste	88 lbs Fruit Flavour Filling
70 lbs Wet Cod	100 lbs Rice
70 lbs Wet Haddock	1221 Eggs
70 lbs Wet Plaice	2 lbs Suet
91 tins Mixed Vegetables	2 lbs Cheese
27 tins Peas	1702 lbs Bread
65 tins Beans	3 Cartons Cereals
7 tins Soup	1 Jar Pickles
5 lbs Tinned Plums	137 tins Milk
1322 lbs Dried Fruit	19 lbs Sweets

Where possible, and when the amount warrants it food which has been damaged during transit or in storage, is returned for re-processing. In other cases, and where it is not considered harmful condemned food is utilised, after cooking, by local pig and poultry keepers. Unusable food is disposed of by burying at the Council's tips.

All condemned meat at the Regional Slaughterhouse is retained by the Ministry of Food and dealt with through their own waste utilisation channels, and this course is adopted, where the amount calls for it, in the case of unfit meat from householders' pigs.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, 283 inspections of food shops and food preparation premises were made, with 19 re-visits as follows :-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>
Fried Fish Shops	17	1
Butchers	36	2
Fishmongers	3	-
Market Stalls	40	-
Grocers	94	11
Greengrocers	15	3
Food Manufacturers	19	-
Bakehouses	13	2
Slaughterhouses	36	-
Miscellaneous	10	-

14 informal notices were served as a result of these inspections, dealing with lack of cleanliness, lighting, drainage and sanitary accommodation.

(c) Adulteration etc.

Your Authority is not responsible for this work, the Food Adulteration clauses being administered by the County Council.

# SECTION F.

## Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.

Table showing the total notifications after correction, under age groups, and the deaths from infectious diseases under the same age groups.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

	Total	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65
Scarlet Fever	57		2	2	3	3	19	19	3	4	1	1	
Diphtheria	2						2						
Puerperal Pyrexia	2												
Pneumonia	35	2	3		2	3	4		2	5	5	5	
Erysipelas	10		1						2	1	1	1	
Dysentery	13	4	1		1		3	2		1	1	1	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	1		1	1		1						1
Whooping Cough	80	14	15	15	9	12	14	1					
Measles	745	42	67	82	76	94	290	49	29	14	2		
Typhoid Fever	4							1	1	2			

One non-civilian was also notified suffering from measles.

### DEATHS.

	Total	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65
Scarlet Fever													
Diphtheria													
Puerperal Pyrexia													
Pneumonia	8	1	1	1								3	2
Erysipelas													
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1			1									
Whooping Cough													
Measles													
Enc. Loethargica													

### DIPHTHERIA.

During the year, 4 cases of diphtheria were notified, but as 2 of these were unconfirmed, the effective total was 2.

These related to two children aged 8 and five. Both had been immunised, one in 1938 and the other in 1942. Both children recovered.

Immunisation against the disease was completed in 368 children. Of these, 356 were under 5 years, and 12 were between 5 and 15 years. At the end of the year, it was estimated that the total number of children under 5 who had been immunised under the Council's scheme was 1131, and the number between 5 and 15 years was 2985. Approximately 50% of the under fives have thus been immunised, whilst the proportion of over fives is 83%. As immunisation is not undertaken until the child is about twelve-months old, the former figure is somewhat misleading, and if allowance is made accordingly, the proportion of possible under fives immunised is raised to 63%.

Both figures are moderately satisfactory, but there is obvious room for improvement, particularly in the under five group. It is intended that this improvement should be effected in the coming year.

Parents of children are earnestly urged to co-operate. That immunisation must be playing an impressive part in the prevention of diphtheria there can be no doubt, and the following table relating to your own district is worthy of consideration.

Year.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of deaths.
1936	34	4
1937	30	3
1938	80	4
1939	91	3
1940	77	6
1941	25	1
1942	30	1
1943	24	3
1944	12	0
1945	2	0

Your scheme of immunisation was first introduced in 1939, and since then 5680 children have been immunised. 1564 of those children are now over 15, and do not appear in the official figures. The above table shows the gradual improvement which has taken place and it would appear that we are now experiencing the full benefit of the work which has been done. It is to be understood, too, that an appreciable number are done privately, but we have no record of these.

I have to thank the headmaster of Ellistown Council School, the Headmaster of Hugglescote Council School, and the Trustees of the Vicarage Street Methodist Church for placing at my disposal each month the accommodation necessary for the sessions, and I have also to thank the local Health Visitors of the County Council for their very valuable co-operation. The scheme also involves the office staff in much extra work, and I should like to place on record my appreciation of their help.

#### Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis, and all deaths from the disease during the year.

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1								1
1-5			2					
5-15		1	2			1		1
15-25	1	3			3	4		
25-35	3	1			1	1		
35-45	3	1			3			
45-55	2	1			2	1		
55-65	1	1			1	1		
65.					1			
Total	10	8	4	-	11	8	-	2

Showing causes of Deaths,  
and sex distribution of Deaths in 1945.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	M	F
All causes	273	151	122
Typhoid & Para. Fevers			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	
Scarlet Fever			
Whooping Cough			
Diphtheria			
Tuberculosis of Resp. System	19	11	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2		2
Syphilitic Diseases			
Influenza	3	2	1
Measles			
Acute Inf. Encephalitis			
Acute Polio-myelitis			
Cancer of buccal cavity			
oesophagus (M)			
uterus (F)	5	2	3
Cancer of the Stomach and duodenum	9	7	2
Cancer of the Breast	3		3
Cancer of all other sites	20	11	9
Diabetes	6	1	5
Intracranial vascular lesions	23	13	10
Heart disease	66	32	34
Other diseases of Circulatory system	2	2	
Bronchitis	22	13	9
Pneumonia	8	5	3
Other Respiratory diseases	2	1	1
Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum	4	2	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years	6	5	3
Appendicitis	1	1	
Other digestive diseases	1	1	
Nephritis	5	3	2
Puerperal and post-abortion Sepsis	1		1
Other Maternal causes	1		1
Premature birth	4	2	2
Congenital malformations)			
Birth injuries etc. )	4	2	2
Suicide	6	5	1
Road traffic accidents	3	2	1
Other violent causes	10	7	3
All other causes	36	22	14

Infantile Mortality.

During 1945, 20 deaths occurred amongst infants under 1 year. This gives a rate of 42 per 1000 live births registered, compared with 53 for 1944, 43 for 1943, and 67 for 1942.

Table showing sex and ward distribution.

Cause of death	Total	Cent H.F.	North H.F.	N.East M.F.	South H.F.	S.East M.F.	West M.F.
Bronchitis	2		1	1			
Pneumonia	1					1	
Gastro Enteritis	5			1 1			1 2
Prematurity	4			1		1 1	1
Malformations	1						1
Infant diseases	3			1		1	1
Other diseases	3		1			1	1
Non-Resp T.B.	1		1				
TOTAL	20		1 2	2 3		4 1	3 4

Table showing comparison between figures for Coalville Urban District and the available corresponding (provisional) figures for England and Wales.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality  
during 1945.

	Rate per 1000 total pop.		Annual Death Rate per 1000 pop.									Rate per 1000 live births.	
	LIVE BIRTHS	STILL BIRTHS	ALL CAUSES	ENTERIC FEVER	SMALLPOX	MEASLES	SCARLET FEVER	WHOOPING COUGH	DIPHTHERIA	INFLUENZA	ENTERITIS UNDER 2	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1	
England & Wales	16.1	0.46	11.4	.00	-	.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	5.6	46	
Coalville U.D.	20.0	0.50	11.4	.00	-	.00	.00	.00	.00	0.12	12.5	42	
Coalville U.D. 1944	22.1	0.62	10.6	.00	-	.00	.00	.00	.00	0.16	7.5	53	

I have to thank you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for your continued consideration and courtesy, and once more I wish to record my indebtedness to the Senior Sanitary Inspector (to whom Sections C, D, and E. of this report are due) and to the Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW HAMILTON

Medical Officer of Health.



